



ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

POLITICAL AGENCY, MANIPUR,

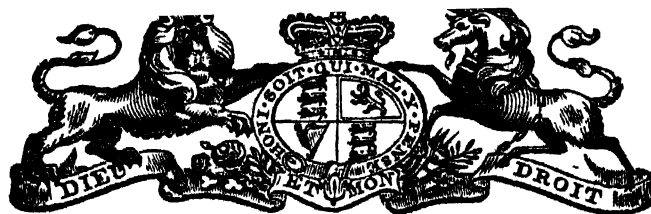
FOR THE YEAR

1903-1904.



BY

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. ST. P. MAXWELL, C S I,
POLITICAL AGENT IN MANIPUR AND SUPERINTENDENT OF THE STATE



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PRINTED AT THE ASSAM SECRETARIAT PRINTING OFFICE.

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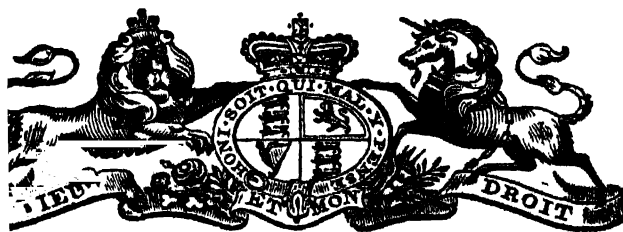
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No. 53.

FROM

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. ST. P. MAXWELL, C.S.I.,

Political Agent in Manipur and Superintendent of the State,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM.

Manipur, the 5th May 1904.

SIR

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith the Annual Administration Report of the Manipur Political Agency for the year 1903-04, together with the usual returns.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

You most obedient Servant,

H. ST. P. MAXWELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*

*Political Agent in Manipur and
Superintendent of the State.*



ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

POLITICAL AGENCY, MANIPUR,

FOR THE YEAR

1903-1904.



Major Albert Edward Woods held the appointment of Officiating Political Agent in Manipur and Superintendent of the State from the commencement of the year until 2nd January 1904, when I relieved him.

Mr. J. G. Dunlop took up his appointment of Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Superintendent of the State on 8th November 1903, and worked to the end of the year. There was no assistant for the other months of the year. Babu Raj Kumar Roy, Sub-Deputy Collector, remained at his post throughout the year.

2. Major Woods was on tour for 46 days, and, as for most of the year he was without an assistant, he was unable to make any prolonged tours. He confined his inspections to the valley.

I spent 42 days in camp, at first visiting the chief centres in the valley in order to ensure the revenue collections, which were much in arrears. Later on in the year, I visited the Manipur Cachar bridle road to arrange for the usual repairs. Mr. Dunlop has held charge of the Treasury nearly all the time since his arrival, and was unable to undertake any tours.

Frontier.

3. There were no changes in the boundaries of the State during the year.

Behaviour of the hill tribes.

4. The behaviour of the hill tribes was satisfactory, and all orders were carried out in a prompt manner.

The village of Maram, near the Naga Hills' border, contains some turbulent subjects, and two of the khels came to blows. In the fight two men were killed and many wounded. Both khels were ordered to vacate the village and live at sites some distance away and apart from each other. In addition, the khel commencing the fight was fined Rs. 500. Three of the chief combatants were sentenced also to two years' rigorous imprisonment. Two Nagas of the same village attempted to murder a cartman on the cart road for the purpose of robbery, and left the victim for dead. He, however, survived the injuries, and the accused were convicted and sentenced to ten years' transportation. Maram, and a few villages of the same constitution, admit they are always a source of trouble; but with the greatest goodnature plead they cannot help it, and will try and benefit by the punishment inflicted upon them. The absence of any person of real authority in these villages is the main cause of these ebullitions of temper.

The three Manipuris who, as mentioned in last year's report, disappeared in the hills, are still absent from home, and a clue is now being followed, which I hope will elucidate the reason of their non-return from their trading expedition.

5. In Imphal during the year 47.18 inches of rain fell, which is below the average.

Rainfall and crops.

The fall, however, was favourably distributed, and agricultural operations were successfully undertaken. The paddy harvest was fairly good and rice on 1st January was selling at 27 seers per rupee. Matikalai was a poor crop, owing to the heavy rain in September and October. Wheat did well, but the area under cultivation was in excess of the demand, as the Hindustani regiment, composed entirely of atta-eaters, left late in the preceding year, and was replaced by a rice-eating regiment. For the same reason as matikalai, cold weather vegetables were only partially successful.

5. Statistics of trade with British India, the Government of Burma, and the States of Cachhar and Assam. The exports and imports of the State.

The exports and imports of the State for the year 1902-03 were valued at Rs. 1,00,971 and Rs. 2,40,064 respectively, as compared with Rs. 1,00,971 and Rs. 1,24,185 in the preceding year, and the exports were valued at Rs. 1,00,971 and Rs. 1,36,817 respectively, against Rs. 1,14,200 and Rs. 83,107 in 1901-02. The increase in imports on the Cachhar route was entirely due to the one article, dried fish, owing to the short rainfall during the year, the fisheries in the valley partially failed, and the people had to import fish from the necessary supply of fish.

The exports to Cachhar show a large increase, but chiefly under head "Cattle," of which a much larger number than usual were taken out of the State. Buffaloes from the Cubo Valley in Burma consigned to Silchar were included with the Manipur cattle. For draught and ploughing the valley cattle are very superior, and their excellence is becoming well known in the neighbouring districts of the Province. It is possible that trade, except a live stock, will desert this road in the near future, and that goods peculiar to Cachhar, such as betel-nut, will be taken across the North Cachhar hills by railway to Dimapur and thence by cart road *via* Kohima to Manipur. This trade, which up to now has been in the hands of Manipuris, will fall, like other instances, into the hands of Marwarī merchants. The improved communication *via* Kohima has resulted in a large expansion of trade, as all articles have been considerably cheapened, and mineral oil, salt, piece-goods, and yarn and miscellaneous show large increases. Under head "Metals" a large quantity of iron was imported for construction of houses and bridges in the State.

The State exports to Kohima consist principally of rice, which show an increase. The opening of the railway across the hills connecting Chittagong with the Brahmaputra Valley will, I fear, in the future restrict the demand for Manipur rice to the small station of Kohima.

7. In the tables, Statements 1 and 2, are given the figures of the revenue and expenditure of the State for the past year with corresponding figures for the three preceding years. The revenue realised amounted to Rs. 3,95,394, as against Rs. 3,50,115 in the previous year, the increase being due mainly to the more prompt collection of the land revenue. Other items showing an increase were Foreigner's tax, Forest, Law and Justice, and Jail, and a decrease was shown under heads Hill house-tax, Fisheries, Ferry, Salt, Tea seed and Miscellaneous. From past experience we may expect an annual income from the present heads of revenue of four lakhs of rupees.

The expenditure of the year was Rs. 3,87,800, as compared with Rs. 3,63,654 in 1902-03. Heads Land revenue, State works, Medical, Education, Postal, and Miscellaneous show an increase and the other heads in the table a decrease, as against the expenditure of the previous year.

The closing balance shows a sum of Rs. 4,44,460 to the credit of the State, as compared with Rs. 2,36,266 at the end of 1902-1903.

8. Babu Raj Kumar Roy, Sub-Deputy Collector, was in charge of the Land Revenue Department throughout the year, and was on tour for 94 days. By the new system of permitting the raiyats to pay in their revenue direct to headquarters, the Sub-Deputy's inspections were confined to examining the work of amins and kanungos. On the 15th January 1904, when I saw that of the Rs. 2,18,000 due on that date only Rs. 8,000 had been paid in, I was compelled to alter the system and return to the former method of collecting the revenue, a method which experience has taught us is the only practicable manner of realizing revenue in a raiyatwari settlement. By the 31st March of the total demand of Rs. 2,63,523 a sum of Rs. 2,44,539, or 92.79 per cent., was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 17,986 outstanding.

The arrear balance of the previous year was Rs. 41,718, and of this amount Rs. 34,034 were realized during the year under report. Miscellaneous revenue amounting to Rs. 55 was also collected. Considering the short time left, the Sub-Deputy Collector and staff worked very industriously and successfully in realizing so large an amount of the revenue.

The question arises—Is it practicable to realize the revenue by inviting each tenant to come to headquarters and pay in his rent direct, and thus avoid the trouble of the revenue officials attending at known centres and demanding payments? It is obvious if this could be carried out a convenient solution of a disagreeable duty would be effected, but so long as human nature remains unchanged I fear it is impracticable. The Manipuri is naturally a spendthrift, and in money matters is particularly careless. He is never prepared to pay his debts. Of all the

... I hope in India he is the last person who will accept an invitation to ... unless constantly interviewed. Last year, 1902-1903, which was the first of the new system, a fair amount of success was secured, but a rumour got abroad a palace for the Raja was to be built, and all defaulters would find employment at construction. Hence the unusual haste to pay up the revenue. The rumour being untrue, on the 15th January of the year under report, instead of Rs. 2,18,000 ... a sum of Rs. 8,000 only had been realized, and, had we remained inactive, still the sum total of the revenue collected during the year would not have ... Rs. 20,000.

The total expenditure was Rs. 27,708, as compared with Rs. 24,903 in the previous year, the excess being due to commission paid to Lakpas for the heavier collection.

During the year there were 4,162 revenue applications for disposal, and 3,323 finally settled, leaving 839 cases pending on 31st March. Out of 167 contested cases disposed of, appeals in 20 cases only were preferred. In addition to his duties as Deputy Collector, Babu Raj Kumar Roy held charge of the Manipur Treasury from 1st April to 10th November, and altogether he has carried on his duties in a very creditable manner.

9. A sum of Rs. 5,730, including grazing fees, was realized for the year, as against Rs. 4,281 in the previous year. Some clever manœuvring to escape this tax of Rs. 5 per male adult is brought to light each year, but I think we are gradually overcoming the difficulties, which in a large measure accounts for the increase in the receipts.

10. The demand for the year was Rs. 55,000 current and Rs. 8,331 arrears. Of the larger sum, Rs. 37,772 were collected, and of the arrears only Rs. 361 remained outstanding at the close of the year. The alteration made last year to replace the Manipuri hill officials by Nagas met with utter failure, and the Nagas themselves highly disapprove of the change. A hillman respects a Manipuri Lambu as a person of higher intelligence and greater authority, and pays attention to his orders, whereas a Naga peon meets with scant attention. Moreover, the peace among the hill tribes is greatly dependent upon the activity of the hill establishment, and their opinion is sought by disputant villages, and quarrels which might terminate in bloodshed are allayed by authoritative advice.

There is one important point in the administration of the Manipur State which is often liable to be forgotten. We have to do the best we can with the material at our disposal and to see that the State pays its way. Everyone knows that the administration of the neighbouring hill tracts in British possession is carried on under a more efficient system than in this State, but consider carefully the expenditure which Government is willing to incur in ruling these tracts, and compare it with what Manipur is able to afford. To deter our hill officials from corrupt practices is the aim of the Superintendent of the State, and punishment invariably follows when instances of corruption are brought to light. I hope shortly to realize the heavy arrears, amounting to Rs. 17,228, of the current year's demand.

11. The year was unfavourable to the lessees of fisheries in Manipur, owing to the short rainfall. The larger and more important fisheries are in the lakes, and the fish enter them when the main rivers are in flood, and are captured as they desire to return on the waters receding. The smaller fisheries are generally leased to the near villages, but this year the more important fisheries were similarly treated, with the result that quarrels were incessant, and, owing to these disputes, the take of fish was much less than usual, and the public suffered considerably from the very high price of this necessary (to Manipuris) article of diet. It is advisable to put up the larger fisheries to public auction when they are leased by professional fishermen, who know how to work them to the best advantage of themselves and the public. The sales realised Rs. 23,794, as compared with Rs. 28,080 in 1902-1903, and a sum of Rs. 710 was in arrears at the end of the year. There was no expenditure incurred under this head.

12. The Jhiri ferry on the Manipur-Cachar bridge road realised at auction Rs. 1,006, of which half was credited to the Cachar district and half to the Manipur State. In the preceding year the moiety was Rs. 616.

13. The brine wells in the valley were leased to the villagers for Rs. 4,793, and the whole sum was collected. The distant hill wells should have paid in Rs. 2,450, but only Rs. 521 were realised, and the hillmen show much reluctance to work the wells it is under consideration to relinquish this source of revenue. Before doing so, however, it will be necessary to



that the localities of the different wells in certain villages. Afterward, however, will come for ownership. The cheapening of European salt is the principal cause of the success of the hill wells.

14. Under the management of the Cachar Forest Department, the forest belonging to the State, produced an income of Rs. 20,221, exclusive of a 5 per cent. share retained by the managing establishment. In 1902-1903 the State income from this forest was Rs. 20,000. Only timber easily accessible to the larger rivers is at present sought for, and this supply will last for many years yet.

A sum of Rs. 551 was expended in providing a small forest establishment, etc., for two reserves near the town of Imphal. These reserves are thrown open to the public for two months each year for the collection of thatching grass, straw, and dead wood.

15. The continued depression of the tea industry still causes a financial loss to the State, and our seed is allowed to rot on the ground. Eleven maunds of seed were sold at Rs. 10 a maund and the cost of collection and transport to headquarters was Rs. 65.

16. There was no excise shop in the State, and no revenue from this source. The question of the manufacture of opium in Manipur territory is at present under consideration.

17. The usual sum of Rs. 5,270 was received.

18. The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 3,010, as compared with Rs. 10,408 in 1902-1903, which included a sum of Rs. 4,913 refunded on account of certain expenses at first debited to the Delhi Darbar.

19. The following paragraphs deal with the various branches of the Administration other than those noticed under the head of revenue.

20. The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 50,426, against Rs. 81,113 last year, when the heavy expenses of His Highness the Raja's visit to Delhi was included. During the year under report, the death of a member of the Raja's family, a pilgrimage to Brindaban undertaken by the near relatives of deceased, and the compromise of a long-standing dispute among the priestly clan of Manipur necessitated unusual expenditure.

21. The expenditure under this head was Rs. 8,658, as against Rs. 9,439 in the previous year.

22. The large sum of Rs. 1,48,274 was spent on State Public Works during the year, as against Rs. 81,180 in 1902-03, and included the usual contribution of Rs. 30,000 towards the upkeep of the Manipur-Mao cart road. The repairs to the Cachar bridge cost Rs. 10,992, the valley roads and bridges Rs. 24,852, construction of and repairs to tanks Rs. 11,776, to markets Rs. 3,187, and purchase of tools, plant and stock, Rs. 21,920.

Thanks to the railway communication to Dimapur and the cart road thence to Manipur, we have been able to provide for the construction of our bridges a more durable material than the inferior timber of the country. Iron girders and lacing are now used for the larger bridges, and the smaller bridges are being replaced by corrugated iron drain pipes. The more permanent nature of these works is much approved of by the people, and afford satisfaction to the Administration.

Bricks for the new palace of the Raja were placed *in situ*, and cost Rs. 6,704, and a sum of Rs. 3,521 was expended in part construction of the Town Panchayat and Chirap Courts. I think we are right to spend as much as we can possibly afford on public works in the State, as a time may come, under Native rule, when funds which more properly should be allotted to this head will be spent in amusements and for the benefit of priest-craft, and lost to vital improvements.

23. There have been no changes in cantonments during the year, and the water-supply question still remains unsettled. I see no difficulty in the matter, and if tank water is good enough for the European and Native residents in the civil station, I fail to see why our sipahis should demand a better supply. For a total expenditure of Rs. 10,000, the tank in front of the old Manipur Jail can be re-excavated and filled three times each year from the Imphal river close by during periods of flood, when the water is purest. As the regiment is here temporarily for the benefit of the Manipur State, the expenditure can, if Government approve, be met from State Funds.

and during the year was sufficient, as malaria fever was prevalent and was accounted for by the short rainfall. A Manipuri, having selected a site for his compound, at once commenced to dig a large hole to get the earth to construct the plinth of his houses. Into this hole, when completed, he drains the whole of his enclosure, and behold his water supply. The household items, plates, etc., are all washed in this water, and when this duty and personal bathing of the day are completed the water for family drinking and cooking is collected. If there is such an insect as the malarial mosquito, he surely must thrive in it, and possibly last year was more vigorous than usual. Fortunately, the year was free from epidemics of cholera, small-pox, and measles.

The Imperial dispensary is the only one in the State. There were 203 in-door patients, as against 179 in the previous year. Fifty-three were foreigners and 150 State subjects, mostly Nagas and Kukis. These latter, owing to extremely dirty habits, generally seek relief for skin diseases, and the former for venereal or debility brought on by want. There were 35 major operations, against 34 in 1902-03, of these, 12 were for stone in the bladder and 9 met with success. The number of out-door patients increased from 8,379 in 1902-03 to 8,794 in the year under report. There were several changes in Civil Surgeons during the course of the year, but First-Grade Hospital Assistant Chandra Nath Chand was in charge of the dispensary throughout the year, and he carried on his duties satisfactorily, and has now gained the confidence of the public.

MAINE STATE
1956
CITIZEN

Only 16 deaths from drowning were reported, as compared with 40 last year. The attention drawn to the insecure water tanks in the compounds may have had some effect upon the parents of very young children.

25. The Political Agent disposes of criminal and civil cases in which one or both of the parties are British subjects. Of the 39 criminal cases reported during the year, 26 were brought to trial and 6 persons were acquitted and 17 convicted. Five cases were pending on the 31st March 1904. Only one serious case occurred, in which a Sipahi of the regiment cut down with a *dao* a Cachar Mahomedan in service with a European official in Imphal. A Manipuri woman was the bone of contention, and by a miracle the wounded man recovered. The accused was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. All other cases were either of theft or of a petty nature. Two hundred and twenty civil suits were instituted, and 8 were pending from the preceding year. In 147 cases decree was in favour of plaintiff and in 2 cases for defendant. Thirty-six cases were dismissed and 35 compromised, and 8 were pending at the close of the year. Rupees 2,001 worth of court-fee stamps were sold during the year. The court was chiefly utilised by shopkeepers for the collection of their debts, incurred, moreover, for their benefit at credit prices. In the court of the Superintendent of the State, 111 criminal cases were brought to trial, in which 42 persons were acquitted and 170 persons convicted. Most of the cases were theft, house-breaking, and theft of cattle. Of the two more serious cases, the history of one is given in paragraph 4, while the other, a murder of a Naga woman at Sagang (a valley Naga village), is still under enquiry. Miscellaneous cases tend to increase annually and take up a lot of time. Five hundred and twenty-six cases were instituted and 57 cases were pending from last year. Of this number 542 were decided and 41 were pending at the end of the year. There were 122 civil appeals instituted during the year and three were pending from the previous year. One hundred and ten were disposed of and 15 were pending at the close of the year. Fifteen criminal appeals were instituted during the year and all but one were disposed of.

The sale of postage stamps from the treasury amounted to Rs. 7,435, as compared to Rs. 2,124 in 1902-1903.

Telegraph stamps to the amount of Rs. 5,035 were sold, which indicates that the telegraph communication has its advocates.

30. The ~~expenditure~~ ^{income} during the year was Rs. 7,001, against Rs. 3,845 in 1902-1903, and much of it was incurred in the purchase of stationery for the local courts, the improvement of polo and breed horses, and assistance to persons in poor circumstances on the occasion of the death of persons occupying positions of social importance.

31. The number of licenses for the possession of firearms at the end of 1903 was 36, as compared with 37 in the previous year. During the year 1903, three new licenses were granted, and four old licenses cancelled, leaving 35 licenses on 31st December, of which number British subjects held 1 and State subjects eight licenses. The following guns were confiscated from Nagas and others during the year and destroyed:—

Flint guns	...	...	...	...	...	35
Kap "	...	..	...	...	...	15
Double barrel	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	...	...	51

It is obvious that the difficulty of obtaining unlicensed firearms from the hill tribes increases year by year with the large number already taken from them.

32. Six companies of the 7th Gurkha Rifles were in garrison in Manipur from the 1st April 1903, until the middle of March 1904, when two companies were transferred to Simla, leaving only four companies of the regiment at Manipur at the close of the year. From June to October the Manipur State is almost isolated from India, and 300 sepoys, possibly all that could be brought into the fighting line, seem a small number to garrison Manipur.

The Kala Naga outpost was held by the Cachar Military Police and towards the end of the year the Manipur Police relieved the 7th Gurkhas in the occupation of the Kaopum blockade.

33. The General Officer Commanding the District, the Principal Medical Officer, Assam, and the Superintending Engineer, Assam Circle, visited the State on inspection duty during the year.

34. There were no casualties among the political prisoners and detenus during the year. All were reported to be living peacefully in their respective stations.

35. His Highness Raja Chura Chand Singh was in residence in Manipur throughout the year. Accompanied by his tutor, Captain Nuttall, and half brother Raj Kumar Digendra Singh, he made one long tour through the hills, visiting several hill villages. He also on several occasions toured through the valley. His Highness has continued his studies, and undoubtedly has improved under the care of Captain Nuttall. At my request, His Highness the Raja has entirely removed himself from the Rajbari, where the influences were not of a kind suitable for a young man of his age and position, and he is now busily engaged learning the duties he will be called upon to perform or to understand upon assuming the *Gadi*. The plan of the new palace is still with Mr. Mitchell, Executive Engineer, but I hope soon it will be ready for inspection.

36. The Agency Office, under the Superintendent, Rai Rasik Lal Kundu, Bahadur, and the State Office, under the Superintendent, Babu Bama Charan Mukherjee, worked diligently during the year and set an excellent example to Manipuri officials, who are far too inclined to excuse themselves from work on the plea of ill health or family affairs.

37. The mother and stepmother of His Highness the Raja, with two of his brothers and a number of followers, made a pilgrimage to Brindaban late in the year, and returned much impressed with the vastness of the country under British rule and the facilities for travel enjoyed by the inhabitants.

The younger sister of the Raja, I regret to say, died in January 1904, after an illness of some duration. The only other event causing comment in Manipur which occurred during the year was the settlement of a long standing dispute between the Brahmins in the State who were divided into two camps, and were competing strongly with each other.



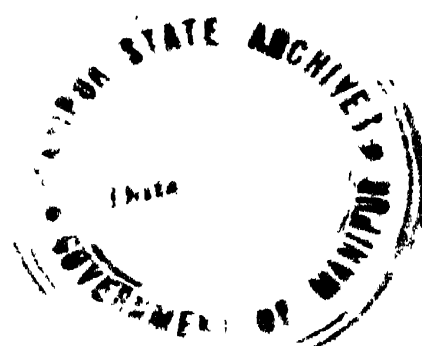
in the performance of offices which are usually best performed with dignity and grace. By the influence of His Highness the Raja and some of the leading Manipuris, this troublesome quarrel was allayed and the parties reconciliated, and to mark the occasion a large feast was given to all Brahmins in Manipur.

To the Superintendent of the State, strange as it may seem, the cause of great anxiety is the continued cheapness of rice, which makes it almost unprofitable to cultivate the crop. True, the people must eat to live, and rice is the chief food of the population but if matters do not improve land only sufficient for the actual wants of the household will be cultivated, and all surplus land will be relinquished. Two-thirds of the income of the State is realised from rent of land, nearly all rice land, and unless the price of rice increases either of two things must happen,—the people will occupy less land, or there must be an abatement or reduction of rent. Whichever happens, the State will be a loser, and it will be necessary to reduce its expenditure. A third alternative is possible, and the success of the proposed improvement of the silk industry may yet remove the State from the gloomy position which at present involves it. With this single exception, there is no trouble, as far as I can see, in the Manipur State.

H. ST. P. MAXWELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*

*Political Agent in Manipur and
Superintendent of the State*

STATEMENTS.



STATEMENT No. 1.

Receipts of the Manipur State for 1903-1904.

No.	Heads of Revenue.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Land Revenue ...	...	...	...	2,76,573
2	Foreigner's Tax ...	...	...	...	5,730
3	Hill House-tax ...	...	...	...	45,742
4	Fisheries ...	...	...	...	23,794
5	Stamps ...	...	...	...	...
6	Ferries ...	...	...	...	503
7	Salt Revenue ...	...	...	...	5,829
8	Forests ...	...	...	...	26,051
9	Tea-seed ...	...	...	...	110
10	Law and Justice ...	...	...	...	1,489
11	Jail ...	...	...	...	293
12	Excise ...	...	...	...	...
13	Kubo Valley Compensation ...	...	...	...	6,270
14	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	3,010
	Total ..	3,87,826	3,96,061	3,50,115*	3,95,394
	Add—Opening Balance ...	...	...	...	2,36,866†
	Grand total ...	...	...	...	6,32,260

* Receipts amounting to Rs. 3,45,203, shown in the report for 1902-1903, increased by Rs. 4,913, being amount adjusted after the compilation of the report for that year.

† Closing balance of Rs. 2,33,187, shown in the report for 1902-1903, increased by Rs. 3,679, being difference between receipts Rs. 4,913 and expenditure (Rs. 1,234) adjusted after the compilation of that report.

STATEMENT No. 2.

Expenditure of the Manipur State for 1903-1904.

No.	Heads of Expenditure.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Land Revenue ...	...	...	...	27,708
2	Hill House-tax ...	...	...	...	3,332
3	Salt Revenue ...	...	...	...	...
4	Forests ...	...	...	...	552
5	Tea-seed ...	...	...	...	65
6	Raja's Civil List ...	...	...	...	50,426
7	Establishment and Contingencies ...	...	...	...	8,658
8	State Public Works ...	...	...	...	1,48,274
9	Police ...	...	...	...	59,712
10	Jail ...	...	...	...	4,514
11	Medical ...	...	...	...	8,352
12	Education ...	...	...	...	14,935
13	Postal ...	...	...	...	4,074
14	Expedition and Tour ...	...	...	...	197
15	Tribute ...	...	...	...	6,000
16	Miscellaneous ..	...	...	...	7,001
	Total ..	3,73,192	4,61,005	3,63,651*	4,51,800
	Add—Closing Balance ...	...	...	...	1,11,400
	Grand total ...	...	...	...	6,32,260

* Additional expenditure amounting to Rs. 1,234 adjusted after the compilation of the report for 1902-1903 in which the total

STATEMENT No. 3.

Actual Collections against the Demands of the Manipur State for 1903-1904.

Heads of Receipts.				Demands.	Collections.	Remissions.	Balance in arrear.
2				3	4	5	6
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Land Revenue	...	{ Arrear ...	41,718	32,034	2,788	6,896
		...	{ Current ...	2,63,523	2,44,539	1,618	17,366
			Total ...	3,05,241	2,76,573	4,406	21,262
2	Foreigner's Tax	...	{ Arrear ...	...	...	...	...
		...	{ Current ...	5,730	5,730	...	...
			Total ...	5,730	5,730	...	...
3	Hill House-tax	...	{ Arrear ...	8,331	7,970	...	361
		...	{ Current ...	55,000	37,772	...	17,228
			Total ...	63,331	45,742	...	17,589
4	Fisheries	...	{ Arrear ...	4,378	628	3,750	...
		...	{ Current ...	23,876	23,166	...	710
			Total ...	28,254	23,794	3,750	710
5	Stamps	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Ferry	...	{ Arrear ...	...	...	...	...
		...	{ Current ...	503	503	...	...
			Total ...	503	503	...	...
7	Salt Revenue	...	{ Arrear ...	1,726	776	...	950
		...	{ Current ...	7,243	5,053	...	2,190
			Total ...	8,969	5,829	...	3,140
8	Forest	...	{ Arrear ...	...	...	...	...
		...	{ Current ...	26,051	26,051	...	...
			Total ...	26,051	26,051	...	...
9	Tea-seed	...	{ Arrear ...	...	...	...	...
		...	{ Current ...	110	110	...	...
			Total ...	110	110	...	...
10	Law and Justice	...	{ Arrear ...	...	...	...	...
		...	{ Current ...	1,489	1,489	...	...
			Total ...	1,489	1,489	...	...
11	Jail	...	{ Arrear ...	...	...	...	...
		...	{ Current ...	293	293	...	...
			Total ...	293	293	...	...
12	Excise	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kubo Valley Compensation	...	...	6,270	6,270	...	...
	Miscellaneous	...	{ Arrear ...	...	...	...	...
		...	{ Current ...	3,010	3,010	...	...
			Total ...	3,010	3,010	...	...
	Grand total	...	...	4,49,251	3,95,894	8,156	45,701

STATEMENT No. 4.

Rainfall Report for Manipur.

Serial No.	Name of month.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	April 1903	...	...	...	...	1.18
2	May "	...	...	...	...	1.64
3	June "	...	...	...	...	9.30
4	July "	...	...	...	...	5.58
5	August "	...	...	...	...	10.81
6	September "	...	...	...	...	8.90
7	October "	...	...	...	...	5.97
8	November "	...	...	...	...	1.28
9	December "	...	...	...	...	0.00
10	January 1904	...	...	...	...	0.00
11	February "	...	...	...	...	3.47
12	March "	...	...	...	...	4.05
	Total	100.66	49.08	57.19	60.49	47.18

STATEMENT No. 5.

No.	Name of pargana or tashil.	Demands.	Collections.	Remissions	Balances
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ahalup	Arrear ... 8,603	5,636	663	2,304
		Current ... 58,833	53,847	325	4,661
	Total	67,436	59,483	988	6,965
2	Naharup	Arrear ... 8,572	6,918	789	865
		Current ... 56,908	53,788	334	2,786
	Total	65,480	60,706	1,123	3,651
3	Khabam	Arrear ... 9,425	7,221	520	1,684
		Current ... 49,506	45,501	309	3,696
	Total	58,931	52,722	829	5,380
4	Laifam	Arrear ... 11,227	8,929	537	1,761
		Current ... 58,781	54,154	863	4,264
	Total	70,008	63,083	900	6,025
5	Imphal	Arrear ... 3,891	3,380	279	252
		Current ... 39,495	37,249	267	1,959
	Total	43,386	40,579	566	2,241
	Grand total	3,05,241	2,76,573	4,406	24,262

STATEMENT No. 5.

Expenditure.			Receipts.		
Serial No.	Name of section.	Amount.	Serial No.	Description.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1	Sub-Deputy Collector's pay and allowance.	8,418	1	Revenues—	
2	Office establishment ...	8,193		(A) Arrear ...	32,034
3	Field establishment ...	5,218		(B) Current ...	2,44,539
4	Lakpa's commission ...	13,999	2	Miscellaneous ...	...
5	Other contingencies ...	1,900			
	Total ...	27,708		Total ...	2,76,629

* Included into head No. 14.

STATEMENT No. 7.

Nature of cases.	Pending on 1st April 1903.	Instituted during the year.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of.		Total disposed of.	Pending at the close of the year.
				Ex parte.	Contested.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
New land ...	543	1,195	1,738	1,247	1	1,248	490
Mutations ...	200	1,105	1,305	1,097	17	1,114	191
Miscellaneous—							
Objection to survey ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other cases ...	208	693	901	607	136	743	158
Execution ...	4	9	13	...	13	13	...
Relinquishment ...	...	205	205	205	...	205	...
Total ...	955	3,207	4,162	3,156	167	3,323	849

STATEMENT No. 8.

Hill House-tax.

Arrear or current.			Demand.	Collections, 1903-1904.	Remission.	Balance in arrear.	Collections of 1902-1903
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Arrear	8,331	7,970	...	361	...
Current	55,000	37,772	...	17,228	...
Total	63,331	45,742	...	17,589	51,294

STATEMENT No. 2.

Expenditure under Head "Raja's Civil List" for 1903-1904.

Serial No.	Detailed heads.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Personal allowance of His Highness the Raja and half-brother ...	...	9,000
2	European Tutor to His Highness the Raja and half-brother ...	...	9,844
3	Travelling allowance of ditto ... ..	...	470
4	Personal establishment of His Highness the Raja ... ..	...	1,548
5	Maintenance of the Raja's family and temples ... ..	...	3,868
6	Pensions to exiles and detenus ... ..	...	5,170
7	Maintenance of the Andaman prisoners ... ..	...	944
8	Expenses of giving a feast to the Brahmins and others on the occasion of the settlement of a long-standing misunderstanding amongst the Brahmins.	...	4,500
9	Sradh expenses of the Raja's deceased sister Takon Sena ... ..	...	6,000
10	Expense of pilgrimage of the Ranis ... ..	...	5,500
11	Miscellaneous ... ..	...	5,587
	Grand total	81,113*	50,426

• Additional expenditure amounting to Rs. 658 adjusted after the compilation of the report for 1902-1903.

STATEMENT No. 10.

Expenditure under Head " State Public Works " for the year 1903-1904.

Serial No.	Detailed heads.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.
1	2	3	4
1	State Engineer	Rs. ...	Rs. 6,170
2	Cachar road—		
	Construction of, and repairs to, bridges .. ...	...	2,203
	Repairs to road .. ...	...	4,375
	Repairs to rest-houses .. ...	...	1,022
	Establishment .. ...	...	3,392
	Total .. ...	...	10,992
3	Station and Valley—		
	Construction of Raja's palace ... ..	...	6,704
	Repairs to Rajbari and Raja's present Residency, including construction of a study. ..	...	3,415
	Construction of <i>Chirap</i> and <i>Panchayat</i> Courts .. ...	...	3,581
	Repairs to Land Revenue office, including construction of a record-room. ..	...	1,071
	Repairs to police buildings .. ...	...	1,674
	Construction of, and repairs to, Jail buildings .. ..	...	2,058
	Repairs to Medical buildings .. ...	...	600
	Construction of, and repairs to, Educational buildings .. ...	...	2,365
	" " " " miscellaneous buildings .. ...	...	9,282
	" " " " bridges .. ...	...	9,882
	Repairs to roads (including corrugated iron drain pipes) .. ...	...	14,970
	Construction of, and repairs to, tanks .. ...	...	11,776
	" " " " markets .. ...	...	3,187
	River protection work .. ...	...	624
	Purchase of tools and plants .. ...	...	5,391
	Purchase of stock (material) .. ...	...	16,529
	Miscellaneous .. ...	...	1,014
	Establishment .. ...	...	5,859
	Total .. ...	...	1,01,112
	Manipur-Mao cart-road—		
	State contribution to repairs .. ...	...	30,000
	Grand total	81,180	1,48,274

STATEMENT No. 11.
Expenditure under head "Medical" for 1903-1904.

Serial No.	Detailed sub-heads.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Allowance of the Civil Surgeon ... ..	...	1,252
2	Travelling allowance ... ..	...	53
3	Pay of the State Hospital Assistant ... ..	...	545
4	Pay of the Hospital establishment ... ..	...	648
5	Bazar medicines ... ..	...	504
6	Europe „ ... ..	...	2,590
7	Diet of patients ... ..	...	684
8	Miscellaneous ... ..	...	522
	Total	4,630	6,798
	<i>Vaccinations.</i>		
	Establishment ... ..	...	834
	Contingencies ... ..	...	720
	Total	1,562*	1,554
	Grand total	6,192*	8,352

In addition to above, a sum of Rs. 600 has been spent for the repairs to buildings which has been charged to State Works.
 * Additional expenditure amounting to Rs. 9 adjusted after the compilation of the report for 1902-1903.

STATEMENT No. 12.
Strength of the State Military Police.

Serial No.	Particulars.	Sanctioned strength.	Strength on 31st March 1903.	Strength on 31st March 1904.
1	2	3	4	5
1	European officer	1	...	1
2	Native officers	12	12	11
3	Non-commissioned officers	46	46	42
4	Sepoys	309	302	269
5	Buglers	8	3	3
6	Drill instructors	6	6	4
	Total	377	369	380

STATEMENT No. 13.
Expenditure under head "State Police."

Serial No.	Detailed heads.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Pay, local allowance, etc., of Commandant ... ..	...	4,439
2	Travelling allowance ... ..	...	123
3	Pay of the force ... ..	...	40,687
4	Pay of the Civil Police establishment ... ..	...	7,605
5	Arms and accoutrements ... ..	...	174
6	Clothing ... ..	...	3,373
7	Medical charges ... ..	...	881
8	Miscellaneous ... ..	...	2,930
	Total	70,425*	59,712

In addition to above expenses, a sum of Rs. 1,674 for barracks and buildings has been charged to No. 8, State Works.
 * Additional expenditure amounting to Rs. 435 adjusted after the compilation of the report for 1902-1903.



STATEMENT No. 14.
Annual Return of the Manipur Jail for 1903-1904.

Serial No.	Particulars.	Criminal prisoners.	Under-trial prisoners.	Civil prisoners.	Total number of prisoners.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Number of admissions during the year ...	198	238	51	487
2	Daily average of confinement ...	75.90	14.96	1.48	92.34
3	Number of confinements on 31st March 1904...	107	14	12	133
4	Daily average of sick ...	...	...	...	2.64
5	Number of deaths ...	...	...	...	2
6	„ escapes ...	...	...	...	13
7	„ recaptures ...	...	...	...	4

STATEMENT No. 15.
State Expenditure under head "Jail" for 1903-1904.

Serial No.	Detailed sub-heads.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Establishment ...	...	1,582
2	Rations ...	...	1,222
3	Clothings ...	...	856
4	Miscellaneous ...	...	854
	Total ...	11,320*	4,514

In addition to above, a sum of Rs. 2,058 has been spent for buildings which has been charged to "State Works."

* Additional expenditure amounting to Rs. 32 adjusted after the compilation of the report for 1902-1903

STATEMENT No. 16.
Expenditure under head "Education" for 1903-1904.

Serial No.	Detailed sub-heads.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Contribution to the Johnstone School ...	...	2,500
2	Pay of establishment ...	...	8,173
3	Purchase of books and stationery ...	...	1,834
4	Purchase of furniture ...	...	224
5	Scholarships ...	...	1,835
6	Inspection ...	...	290
7	Miscellaneous ...	...	79
	Total ...	15,858	14,935

In addition to above, a sum of Rs. 2,365 has been spent for buildings which has been charged to "State Works."

STATEMENT No. 17.
Showing the Number of Schools, Number of Scholars, and Average Attendance.

Class of schools.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars on the roll on the 31st March 1903.	Number of scholars on the roll on the 31st March 1904.	Average attendance for the year.
1	2	3	4	5
Middle English school ...	1	102	46	46.79
Upper Primary ...	1	...	21	11.35
Lower " ...	28	1,117	1,562	1,242.84
Girls' School



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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

POLITICAL AGENCY, MANIPUR,

FOR THE YEAR

1903-1904.

BY

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. ST. P. MAXWELL, C.S.I.,
POLITICAL AGENT IN MANIPUR AND SUPERINTENDENT OF THE STATE.



SHILONG

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